

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1899.

NUMBER 9

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Hovenden Line of Steamers.*

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited London, Cardiff, Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO. Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1.º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.



Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants. Put up in Boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb.
Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by applying to Rote Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENCY IN SAO PAULO.

119 & 121 Rua da Quitanda.

Rua do Commercio, No. 82

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

AGENTS FOR

Kalamazoo Railroad Velocipede and Car Co.,

GALENA OIL Co.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.

General Agents in Brazil for

THE PRINCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1881.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1.º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

12B, Rua da Quitanda,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,
and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of
The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York,
Sole Manufacturers of Cottonole.

P. O. Box No. 68.

THE HARTMAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their
Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1890.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

* ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the latest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL REFERENCE to FAVORITE COINTEGRATING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities, in
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

Blanco Brothers & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PRALLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St.
London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPIÇO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways
water and gas works, edifices and all other works;
Sells and imports machines and utensils for agriculture
or any other branch of industry; imports
merchandise of any and every description; constructs
ships, launches, lighters, tow-boats, etc.;
exports and accepts domestic produce on
consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COM- PANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the world.
A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam
Coal always in stock.

Free delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.
effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserved fund... £ 575,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £2,127,500
Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... 1,328,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896... £12,954,532
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fregada, No. 5 & 7.

P.O. Box 391.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. (dormitory); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Tanbati.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.
Cachambi and Lamy: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.Júiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.
Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Jureia Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p.m. and 11.40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Praia pier at 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7.00 a.m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond also at 4 p.m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4.30 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 200 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4.55 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a.m. Sundays and holidays included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 200 reis). The charca trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7.30 a.m. (except on Sundays and holidays), and 4.10 p.m. for Mauá pier and charcas for Praia.

On Sundays and holidays the charca train leaves Petropolis at 4.05 p.m.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praia das Marubas at 5.50 a.m. daily and at 2.30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marubá. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.37 p.m. daily, and at 6.50 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marubá on Saturdays at 3.15 p.m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a.m.

Corcovado:

Regular trips, week days, leave 1.ª, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a.m. and 2 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a.m., and at 4.30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a.m.; descending 3.30, 4.30 and 8 p.m.; descending 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 2.30, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND G. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Aurea, S. Domingos.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 176—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. 1.º

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a.m. at Fabris Carica. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIDREHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Riachuelo do Riochuelo. Services Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rew of New York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary diseases. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room to Rua Camarinho (formerly Imperial) 3rd floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 10 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The general elections in Perú are to be held on March 25th:

—A Lima telegram of the 25th says that the Moquegua river has overflowed its banks and caused great losses in life and property.

—A Santiago telegram of the 24th gives a report that Presidents Errazuriz and Roca have resolved upon intervention in the civil war in Bolivia.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 25th notes another destructive fire in that city, which destroyed the quarter occupied by working people.

—The bakers' employees at Santiago went out on a strike a few days ago, and contrary to their expectation their places were at once filled by others.

—Santiago telegrams of the 26th announce the return of President Errazuriz, escorted by the Argentine cruiser Sarmiteno, which received a cordial welcome.

—The revolution in Bolivia seems to be lacking in dash. President Alonso continues at Oruro, while the revolutionist General Pando has likewise gone into camp. It promises to be a waiting game.

—The Lima police have destroyed the printing offices of the two journals *Germinal* and *Luz Electrica*. This shows how carefully the Lima policeman protects property and personal rights.

—A Santiago telegram of the 23rd reports a great fire at Chillán, during which there were destroyed the quarter, the forum and eleven private edifices. The loss is estimated at a million pesos.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Pernvian minister at Buenos Aires, D. Francisco Rozas, has left for Europe on a leave of absence.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 22nd says that another attempt to inaugurate a revolution has failed, the government having been advised in time.

—Statistical returns show that the primary schools in Argentina were frequented last year by 404,000 pupils, or 38,600 more than in the preceding year.

—The Nation of Buenos Aires says that General Roca will soon make a visit to Santiago, Chili, and that President Errazuriz will return the visit by coming to Buenos Aires.

—The President of Argentina arrived at Buenos Aires on the 22nd inst., on his return from Punta Arenas. He was accompanied by three members of the Chilean commission charged with the settlement of the Atacama boundary question.

—There were 12 patients under treatment in the British Hospital at Montevideo on December 31st, 24 were admitted during the month of January, 18 were discharged, and 18 remained under treatment on January 31st. And the British colony at Montevideo is much smaller than ours here in Rio!

—It is stated that the interviews at Punta Arenas between the Argentine and Chilean presidents were of a very cordial character, and will undoubtedly lead to a peaceful solution of the pending disputes between the two countries. The Chilean ironclad *Zenteno* escorted President Roca on his return to Buenos Aires.—Owing to the increase of yellow fever in Brazil, as generally happens at this time of the year, the sanitary authorities have imposed the usual 48 hours "observation" on vessels thence, passengers to be landed at Flores Island for quarantine and disinfection. The lazaret co-conspirators are now happy their season has begun.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 18.—The protests of native River Plate papers against foreign criticisms of River Plate justice are vain and useless. Foreign residents and foreign journalists will continue to judge these matters from the European—that is to say, the civilised—standard, and of this standard the said justice falls lamentably short. Nor are the foreign residents likely to cease their clamour so long as they are sufferers. They demand proper and civilized protection for life and property, and they have the right to make that demand heard, whether in the press or by diplomatic means. It is useless for the native papers to get angry over this, for all their anger will not prevent it. They had far better keep their tempers and enquire calmly into the causes that have given such criticism birth. The question is not one of theoretical superiority of laws or of modes of procedure, it is one of their practical application and effect, and from this point of view hardly any criticism is so severe, for they are had in the extreme.—*Montevideo Times*.—Our Buenos Aires exchanges tell us of the death of Mr. Ronald Bridgett by drowning at Maritimo on the 16th inst., and we are profoundly sorry. Within two years, as the *Southern Cross* reminds us, two of the most popular cruises in Buenos Aires have met sudden deaths. Some two years ago Mr. Baker, the American consul, fell between the train and the platform on the Northern line and was so mangled that death ensued quickly. Now Mr. Bridgett, the British consul who resigned only a few months back on full pay, has met his death by drowning. It seems that Mr. Bridgett was in the habit of going to bathe in the river every morning in the vicinity of his quinta, and on the 16th he went as usual

for that purpose, accompanied by his dogs. As he did not return within a reasonable time, some alarm was felt at his prolonged absence; and the barking of his dogs and the discovery of his clothes on the shore indicated the gravity of the situation. Search was made which resulted in the recovery of the corpse. The unfortunate gentleman who was a veteran swimmer, may have suffered some cerebral attack while in the water. The municipal doctor of the locality gave a verdict of death from asphyxiation. His friends took charge of the body which was buried in the Chacarita cemetery on the 17th. The late ex-consul was an Irishman, and a brother of his is a distinguished Jesuit priest. The deceased was acting consul in Buenos Aires from July 1873 till November 1874, being nominated vice-consul on 13 March 1875. He passed his examination for the post in the following March 1876. He was again acting consul from May 1875 to September 1876, from January 1879 to January 1880, and from May to December 1881. He was nominated to be consul for the state of Texas, to reside at Galveston, in July 1882 and was appointed consul for the Argentine republic, with residence in Buenos Aires, in May 1884. He was in charge of the archives of the legation, as acting consul general here, from May 9 to June 4, 1895. Only a few months ago he returned to Buenos Aires after a long visit to Chile and England and shortly afterwards he presented his resignation and retired upon a full-pay pension, and he was selling off his properties and otherwise liquidating his interests in order to retire to England when he met with his accidental death. We met him personally in Sala, shortly after his famous capture of Jabez Spencer Balfour, and found him a perfect type of a genial, jovial Irishman, a perfect gentleman and a keen lover of sport. His loss will be keenly felt in Buenos Aires where he was one of the most prominent social figures.

BOLIVIA.

The following letter, dated Sucre, December 3, appeared in the Buenos Aires *Standard*:

It is now some time since I have ventured to trouble you with a letter from this one-horse republic. You have had stirring news from the States and Spain, immense excitement between Argentina and Chile, and then «le succès facheux de Fashoda», while Bolivia has been waiting on events to see what was going to become of her. Congress has met and dispersed with no result but oceans of useless talk. We were threatened with new imposts to make up for the frauds on the customs, which go on as usual, as ever to the great profit of some mercantile houses, but congress was too busy in determining over again that Sucre is to be the capital of the republic (which one supposed had been settled years ago) that even the new imposts have not been decreed, except that it has endeavoured to kill the copper industry just commencing again, by imposing a heavy import duty.

La Paz is still uneasy at not being the capital, and a movement has been set on foot to turn this unitarian republic into a federal one. Although it is decided in the teeth of the Faccios that the government is to go to La Paz, even on a visit, I believe the President with the war minister and a detachment of troops is about to proceed thither, the President to persuade and the troops to bully, I imagine.

Meanwhile the finances of the country are going from bad to worse; but the building of a great national palace here, which is to cost a million and a half of «Bolivianos» (coins, not men), is being pushed on, to the neglect of roads, and a hundred other more essential requisites for a civilized community. This capital of a republic has no baths, no library, no bolsa, nor even a bookseller's shop, except that goody books can be bought in two or three «tienditas», where also stockings and pocket handkerchiefs are for sale.

All the time the country is drying up. All the fine forests that used to adorn the hills are cut down or burned in their wantonness; the shrubs that succeeded the forest trees have also been burnt, and now the flora grass that began to grow in place of the shrubs is being burnt off. The next thing will be to put a coat of varnish on the bare hills to prevent the faintest trace of life from showing itself. Of course the natural results are following. Bread is five times dearer in Bolivia than in London, and all the necessities of life are scarce and dear.

If one needs milk one must buy a cow and a plot of ground to feed it withal. Butter can be bought in tins and Chilean fruits also. In a short time no neighbouring republic need covet Bolivia, for she will not be worth having.

The one comforting item in the financial outlook is the rise in tin, which is giving a great impulse to the mining industry. The indiarubber industry is of little or no benefit to the more civilized portion of the country, as it is collected in the savage districts and shipped via Pará.

By the way, we have had a ministerial crisis, and with one exception, a brand-new cabinet. But no one seems to anticipate any improvement in the conduct of affairs from the new men.

THERE is a charitable society in New York, called the St. Andrew's, which maintains five coffee stands in different parts of the city and furnishes a cup of good hot coffee and a roll of bread to the poor for one cent.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up 750,000
 Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, ANO
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf. HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 526.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Solme, Frankfurt a M
 and corres-
 pondents.
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-
 pondents.
 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Peter von Theil,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 15th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
 Realized do 900,000
 Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCOTE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES ANO ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roetti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,
NEW YORK.Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of Banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL,**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE
 Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.
 LONDON
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Frères & Co.
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.
 A. Rüffer & Sons.
 GERMANY
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Grediner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Solme, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.
 PORTUGAL
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
 ITALY
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-
acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists; the manufactur-
 er will forward by registered mail and to
 any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for £2500, 4 dozen boxes for
 £25000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, lat floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . . Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 19.537.044\$811

Profits la suspense . Rs. 9.075.823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Oesterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

SONG OF THE RIVER.

Clear and cool, clear and cool,
 By laughing shallow and dreaming pool;
 Cool and clear, cool and clear,
 By shining shingle and foaming weir;
 Under the crag where the ouzel sings,
 And the ivied wall where the church-bell rings.
 Undefined for the undefined;
 Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

Dank and foul, dank and foul,
 By the smoky town in its murky cowl;
 Foul and dank, foul and dank,
 By wharf and sewer, and slimy bank;
 Darker and darker the further I go,
 Baser and baser the richer I grow;
 Who dare sport with the sin-defiled?
 Shrink from me, turn from me, mother and child.

Strong and free, strong and free,
 The flood gates are open, away to sea:
 Free and strong, free and strong,
 Cleansing my streams as I hurry along
 To the golden sands and the leaping bar,
 And the taintless tide that awaits me afar,
 As I lose myself in the infinite main,
 Like a soul that has sinn'd and is pardon'd

[again,
Undefined for the undefined;
Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC- TIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

No one needs to be told of the various
 points of interest along the Botanical
 Garden tramway, for everyone knows
 what they are. Of course they were
 all new to me when I first arrived, even
 though I had read Mr. Fletcher's des-
 criptions, but I have no intention of
 taking them up one by one as you
 would in a guide book. Of some of the
 principal attractions, however, something
 must be said, and one of these is the
 Passeio Publico.

After passing the Ajuda convent where
 I was told three or four monks still resid-
 ed, we came to a garden which has
 always had a peculiar fascination for me.
 Possibly its age and historic associations,
 for it was laid out away back in colonial
 times, may have something to do with
 this, or its situation on the shore of
 the bay with a pretty terrace looking
 out to the harbor entrance. But I have
 always liked its narrow, winding paths,
 which are cool and shady at all hours of
 the day, its large trees and miniature
 lawn, and above all its breezy terrace
 overlooking the water. It is a very
 small garden, but somehow it gives
 you the idea that it is a larger place
 when you are once inside. A peep across
 that open space in the centre makes you
 think it twice the size it really is, and
 the winding paths keep you from reduc-
 ing the ground to fixed boundaries.
 The next turn in the path may bring
 you to the fence, but the eye is not
 aware of it. There was exceptional

art in the design of the Passeio Publico,
 and though I may not understand just
 what it is, I have fully appreciated its
 influence.

At the time when I came to Rio de
 Janeiro, the Passeio Publico was much
 more frequented, and by a better class
 of people, than is now the case. There
 were ladies, nurse-maids and children
 about the place during the day, and
 during the evening crowds of respect-
 able people filled its walks and terrace.
 I used to thoroughly enjoy the prome-
 nade on the terrace, for it was not only
 gratefully cool in the evening, but it
 brought me into contact with people I
 could hardly hope to meet elsewhere in
 considerable numbers. They came out
 in families, and while the elders con-
 versed, the children romped all over the
 place and the young girls walked arm
 in arm together up and down the ter-
 race, laughing and chatting as girls are
 wont to do all the world over. These
 were not the people who displayed
 themselves at the opera, nor were they
 accustomed to frequent the theatres.
 They belonged to what one might call
 a middle class, though such classes can
 not be said to really exist,—the shop-
 keepers, small proprietors, public offi-
 cials, the professions, and people gener-
 ally who esteem comfort and sociability
 at their true worth. It did me good,
 after a hot day's work, to watch the
 unconventional enjoyment of these good
 people—the gossip of the elders about
 the doings of their sons and daughters,
 and the pranks and laughter of the
 youngsters promenading up and down
 the terrace.

I do not remember that I ever saw a
 policeman about the place, nor do I
 recall any real disorder. One evening
 I saw some young men, apparently
 students, «roasting» a priest, who was
 walking with a lady, but I did not try
 to learn the cause. I was puzzled with
 the affair, for I had understood that the
 people were somewhat priest-ridden,
 and that the church exercised a very
 minute control over the lives and des-
 tinies of the people. I had also been
 accustomed to see a certain amount of
 respect shown to the cloth, even where
 its teaching were not accepted without
 question. It seemed inexplicably strange,
 therefore, to see a group of well-
 dressed young men following a priest
 up and down the terrace, jeering at his
 appearance, calling him offensive names,
 ridiculing his sacred vocation, sneering
 at his pretensions, and all that. As a
 heretic, I of course had no special sym-
 pathy for the priest, but at the same
 time I did not like to see such a spec-
 tacle. It was a very bad exhibition
 for the young men, for it showed that
 they had no real respect for the cloth,
 and no sense of the gross impropriety
 of creating such a scandal in a public
 place. But I must say however, that
 I have never seen a repetition of this
 scene but once, and that was in a side
 street where some students were calling
 out from the windows of their rooms at
 a priest passing below. Of course in
 both these cases the priests may have
 been unpopular teachers and were re-
 ceiving repayment for acts which were
 not agreeable to the youngsters. But
 that is another question, about which I
 shall have something to say at another
 time. I refer to it now simply to show
 that in those good old days, it was not
 thought necessary to block up the paths
 of the Passeio Publico with policemen,
 and that no disorders resulted because
 of their absence.

There was beer to be had in those
 days, and a brass band occasionally
 held forth in the vicinity of the tap, a
 custom which has been continued down
 to the present moment. But I have
 never quite understood why the thirst
 of a large crowd should be an object of
 greater solicitude than their morals.
 The beer then furnished us was too
 thin and bitter to do any harm, and
 could scarcely be accused of provoking
 disorder. But as the years have passed
 the character of the drinks have chang-
 ed, a restaurant was added to the rustic
 attractions of the place, policemen, pro-
 fligate women, idlers and vagabonds

have invaded the garden—and with the result that the old-time family assemblages have disappeared, moonlight promenades on the terrace have gone out of fashion, and the Passeio Publico has passed into the hands of quite a different class of people. I have often wondered what became of the people who used to spend their evenings there. Crowds of people go to the Jardim d'Acclamação on the evenings when the band plays, but they are not those I first knew. They sit near the band-stand and listen to the music as though they were attending a concert at the opera-house, and there is nothing of the freedom and jollity one used to see on the terrace.

I am inclined to think that the custom has changed, not altogether because of the changing tastes and habits of the people, but because of the different conditions under which they are now living. Of course, when the vicious classes begin to frequent a place and nothing is done to restrain them, respectable people are compelled to go elsewhere. I do not wish to say that the Passeio Publico has been given over to these classes, for this is not the case; but there are more of them there than at the time I speak of, the crowd is not so orderly, and it is composed of a very different class of people. In former times the business section of the city was also a residence section. Most of the business houses were built so that the merchant and shopkeeper could reside on the upper floor. Many of the old merchants not only lived over their warehouses, but their clerks were boarded and lodged on the premises. I think that a very few old houses still continue to furnish board and lodging to their employés, but of this I am not certain. When I came here many families were still living in the business streets, and at night the Ouvidor, Ourives, Quintanda, and other central streets did not wear the deserted look they now do. For such people the Passeio Publico was a great boon, for it gave them an opportunity to get the fresh air and a little exercise. Then, too, something of the old-time aristocratic exclusiveness still hung about the vicinity of the garden, where were to be found the residences of many of Rio's best citizens. The Rua do Passeio was pre-eminently exclusive in those days, the Rua das Marrecas which led up to the old *fonte* with its semi-circular balustrade and seats for the gossips, was but a shade down the scale, and the neighboring Riachuelo and Lavradio were equally esteemed by those who wished to dwell in the vicinity of those who rule what we call society.

The railway and tramways have changed all this during the last thirty years; the old-fashioned upper-floor residences in the city have been turned into offices, the aristocratic streets of by-gone times have been turned over to lodging-houses, theatres, saloons, shops and third-rate residences, and the capitalists, merchants, shopkeepers, etc., have moved out into the suburbs. They have derived benefit from the change, I am sure, but the Passeio Publico has evidently lost by it.

(To be continued.)

THE useful beetle known as *Novius cardinalis*, and employed in California to eat up the "white or fluted" insects of the orange groves, has been exported to Portugal for the same purpose. The beetles were packed in moss with a quantity of scale insects to eat, and sent by mail to Lisbon. Only a few reached their destination alive, but they are prolific, and in a few months thousands were available for work on the scale insects which infest the orange groves of the *Tagus*.

WHEN you ask little children questions they cannot understand, you may expect something like this: Marien is a little four-year-old attending the Mt. Vernon Sunday school. Not long since the golden text of the week changed to be the verse from Matthew commencing, "Let your light so shine." When Sunday came the little maid trotted off to Sunday school with her older brothers and sisters, and when the teacher asked her for the golden text, she promptly slid from her seat and convulsed the class by repeating gravely: "Keep your gas burnin'."

"Mamma, if I had a hat before I had this one it's all right to say that's the hat I had had, isn't it?" Certainly, Johnny. "And if that hat once had a hole in it, and I had it mended, I could say it had had a hole in it, couldn't I?" Yes, there would be nothing incorrect in that. "Then it'd be good English to say that the hat I had had had had a hole in it, wouldn't it?"—*Trained Motherhood.*

TWO GAS ENGINES.

One of 2-horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

S. DOMINGOS

To Let a large house, in good condition, with gardens, convenient for sea-bathing, and suitable for a large family or for a boarding-house. Rent moderate. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hünappier & Co's Bordeaux wine is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRAWLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leleivre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent bath. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos. Inquire at this office.

TO LET

In Rua Senador Vergueiro No. 45, Botafogo, several good rooms, suitable for two or more gentlemen or a married couple. Convenient for sea-baths.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Nectandra remedy in all cases of sea-sickness, and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results vouching for this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th ulto., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W., to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London, saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinho wrote us as follows of the applica- tions and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Olinda*: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 25, 12 of which cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C., first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

Of the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangron, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mangron.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows: "Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard. I have the honor to be your devoted servant,—R. Amelien Lacand."

Miss Richardson's letter runs: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious."—E. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows: "Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda, for many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employés of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juss de Fora, and later on, travelling in Itabora do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours,—Pedro G. Paes Leme."

N. B.—The proprietors of the Panacea remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

It is sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depôt in Rio de Janeiro, No. 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Hotels.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most salubre and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful fully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly reformed and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice versa.

References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

Monteiro Jr. & C., 38, Visc. Inhamia.

Soares & Niemeyer, 6, da Alfandega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

5, Threadneedle Street London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1836

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

P. S. NICOLSON & Co.

RUA VISCONDE D'INHAUMA No. 16.

AS

DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, and

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully retaining heat and moisture, obviating hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark, without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to apply you with full particulars upon application to—



Trade-mark

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alms Street, Coventry, England.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possees also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quicessailty pr moderate.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESCUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 101,

Telephone 508

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERDINAND MENTGES,

ASSEMBLEA 82,

Telephone 206.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

FEB. 19.—There was a skirmish between the Americans and Tagalos in Custello d'Agua near Manila on the 17th inst. The Tagalos were beaten off with the loss of 50 men. The Americans lost one killed and nine wounded. The main force of the Tagalos is now concentrated on the south side of the Passig river.

A Greek named Segura assassinated another Greek named Ferrantes who was concerned in the murderous attack on King George of Greece last year.

FEB. 22.—The Washington government is making great efforts to induce the Cuban radical leaders to accept the \$3,000,000 voted for the payment of the Cuban revolutionary troops.

Telegrams from Manila report that the American troops have dislodged a force of Tagalos from one of their positions near that city.

General Otis reports that the Philippine revolutionary committee issued a proclamation to the people of Manila requesting them to rise simultaneously on the night of the 15th inst. and massacre all the Americans civil and military. The American troops were ready for an attack, but no rising took place. General Otis was prepared to make short work of any of the leaders who might have been caught.

FEB. 23.—The Americans attacked a body of Tagalos numbering 300 near the Passig river and dispersed them after inflicting terrible loss.

The New York papers announce that the government has decided to send two more gunboats and two extra batteries of artillery to the Philippines in order to hurry up the pacification of the islands.

FEB. 24.—Telegrams from Manila say that the Tagalos tried to set fire to several villages in the hope of setting fire to the town, but the sharp firing of the American troops aided by shells from the monitor *Monadnock* drove them away with heavy loss, and the American troops put out the flames. A few prisoners were taken and promptly shot by order of General Otis.

General Otis has issued an order prohibiting any native to be out of his house after 7 o'clock at night.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is reported to be seriously ill in New York.

There are fears that the question of limits between Alaska and British Columbia will arouse bad feeling between Canadians and Americans.

Spain.

FEB. 19.—Sr. Roleda has made a speech in which he accuses the ultramontanes of being the cause of all the revolutionary movements just now.

The ministers have approved the terms in which the approval of the cession of the Philippines will be submitted to the Cortes.

Many Spanish families in the Philippines have asked to be sent back to Spain at the cost of the government.

FEB. 20.—The republicans are making violent attacks on the ministry in the Cortes, and Sr. Garcia Añes has made a motion accusing the Sagasta cabinet of being the only men responsible for all the disasters that Spain has suffered. The debate continues.

A series of large fires in Barcelona has destroyed four great factories in that city. The fires broke out almost simultaneously and arson is suspected.

FEB. 22.—Rumors are again prevalent of the fall of the Sagasta ministry. The republicans are endeavouring to unite with the dissident liberals against the ratification of the treaty of peace in the hope of overthrowing the ministry. The sittings of the Cortes are of a violent character.

To-day a decree liberating all the Philippine prisoners in the power of the Spaniards is to be presented to the Queen-regent for signature.

The senate nominated a commission to-day to consider the action of the government in ceding the Philippine islands. The commission is composed of four ministerial and three opposition members. It is noted that the latter obtained larger votes than the ministerialists.

FEB. 23.—General Linares who commanded in Santiago before his wounds forced him to pass the command over to General Toral has been the subject of violent attacks and insults in the senate for the past two days. He has sent a challenge to the Duke de Almenara, his chief accuser.

FEB. 24.—The Duke de Almenara has refused to accept the challenge of General Linares.

General Pando, who commanded an army corps in Cuba, has announced his intention to make a speech in the senate to-day in which he will protest against peace having been declared while Spain had means to carry on the war with advantage even after the fall of Santiago. Immediately after making this speech, he intends to resign his positions as senator and general. (General Pando was the commander who was engaged in innumerable skirmishes with small bodies of half-starved and badly armed Cubans in Pinar del Rio in which there were small losses. He never saw a real fight against the Americans in Cuba. He failed to reach Santiago in relief of Toral, and therefore feels at liberty to criticise him. He has not made his speech yet, but has given the gist of it to the press. Feather bed officers are always the severest critics on veteran generals).

Admiral Cervera will not be recognised as a senator until after the court-martial which

tries him for the loss of his ships off Santiago.

The debates in the Spanish parliament continue to be of the heated order. Sr. Lopez Puigercer replying to a speech of Sr. Silveira characterised the leader of the conservatives as more of an American than a Spaniard. He also declared that Spain would keep her engagements as regards the Cuban debt.

The fall of the Sagasta ministry is confidently expected, when a coalition ministry under the presidency of Sr. Montero Rios is likely to be formed, the other ministers to include Martinez Campos, Silveira, Texan and Gamazo.

Great Britain

FEB. 19.—The Archduchess Maria Valeria, widow of Archduke Franz Salvator of Austria Tuscany and second daughter of the Emperor of Austria, died in Vienna to-day at the age of 64.

Telegrams from Peking say that in a conflict between Russians and Chinese in Ta-lien-hwan over 100 Chinese were killed. The cause of the conflict it not given.

FEB. 20.—The news is published in London that the Brazilian government is trying to negotiate in Paris the sale of the state railways, and that the firm of Rothschild has been consulted by telegraph as to the possibility of the scheme.

In reply to a question in the house of commons, Mr. Brodrick admitted that after the sinking of Omdurman, the British threw the body of the Mahdi into the Nile with a view to destroying the credulity of the fanatical followers of that chief.

The London press congratulates France on the election of M. Loubet to the presidency, as he is likely to preserve the republican form of government there.

Telegrams from Manila say that the American vessels are bombarding the Tagalo encampments outside Manila.

Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Serbia and Montenegro.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, is confined to bed with a slight attack of influenza.

FEB. 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury received the delegation from Chubut who came to protest against the compulsory military service in the National guard, and after hearing them said that the Welsh colony in Chubut would do well to accept the Argentine constitution.

The news of the cordial interview between Presidents Roca and Errazuriz in the strait of Magellan has caused a good impression in London.

No date has yet been fixed for the first sitting of the Chili-Argentine boundary arbitration committee.

Baron Reuter, the founder of the great Reuter's Agency, is dying.

The English press praises the terms of the first message of President Loubet.

The Philippine delegate Agoncillo left Halifax, Nova Scotia, to-day for Liverpool.

FEB. 24.—Telegrams from Cairo say that the Khalifa after a series of victories over tribes friendly to the British has arrived at El Duem on his march to Khartoum.

In the house of commons, Mr. John Morley attacked the policy of the government in the Soudan as unduly increasing the responsibilities of the empire and predicted the near fall of the colonial power. He was replied to by Messrs Brodrick and Balfour on the ground that the conquest of the Soudan was the natural consequence of the position of Great Britain in Egypt.

General Kitchener is advancing rapidly on Omdurman where a decisive battle is likely to take place.

In view of the cordial relations between Chili and Argentina, it is generally believed the work of the limits commission will be stopped.

The Scotch miners have determined to go out on strike if their wages are not increased by 10 % before the 1st March.

The steampship *Bulgaria* which was supposed to have been lost between New York and Hamburg during the recent gales has arrived at the Azores in a crippled condition but with passengers and crew intact.

The English papers highly eulogise the manner in which the funeral of M. Faure was conducted and commend the French people for their dignified behaviour on the occasion.

The death is announced of Abdurhaman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan. (He was a grandson of the famous Dost Mohammed, and after a stormy life was acknowledged Ameer by the British government in July 1880. He was born in 1830).

France.

FEB. 19.—President Loubet continues to receive congratulations on his election. Manifestations are being made by the anti-Jewish Patriotic League, but these are being suppressed by the police.

The portion of the French press in favor of Dreyfus is jubilant over the selection of the new President. The anti-Dreyfus papers are attacking him.

The body of M. Faure has been embalmed and placed in a coffin. The lying-in-state has been arranged, and a numerous concourse of people has passed around the coffin in the course of the day.

FEB. 20.—The new patriotic league, *Ligue de la Patrie* recently organised under the presidency of M. Francois Coppée the poet, is said to view in a disorganised condition and will shortly be dissolved.

President Loubet in an interview stated that he had full confidence in the French people and their desire to preserve order and peace, while he intended to be guided by the con-

stitution in his government. He also said that he regretted that now his tranquil days were ended.

The disorderly manifestations made by the anti-Dreyfus party on account of the election of President Loubet have been suppressed by the police who arrested a great number of people. Many were set at liberty, but the number still detained amounted to 210.

The vote for the state funeral of M. Faure was passed by 465 votes to 42. The socialists wanted a private funeral without a religious ceremony.

FEB. 22.—A correspondent *Neue Freie Presse* has been expelled from France for having insulted the French nation in one of his telegrams. The correspondent denies having said anything insulting to France, and the *Figaro* and *Nation* justify his contention. M. de Klotz in the *London Times* enters a strong protest against the expulsion.

Ten thousand medals bearing the effigy of the Duke of Orleans were seized by the police in Paris to-day.

The police have taken precautions against any breach of the peace on the occasion of the funeral of the late President. The government has refused to allow the Patriotic League to form part of the cortege on the ground that the league is a centre of anti-constitutional agitation.

FEB. 24.—The chamber of deputies has decided that M. Paul Dérondelle and Marcel Habert are to be tried. The precise form of their trial depends on the result of the preliminary enquiry. If they are found to have tried to change the form of government, they will be tried before the senate, but if only charged with attempting to corrupt soldiers from their duty they will be sent to be tried by the assize court of the Seine. Meanwhile they are prisoners in La Santé. Some 200 other prisoners were taken yesterday, but 130 were set free for want of proof.

M. Paul Dérondelle is the stormy petrel of politics in France. He is a brilliant man of letters, a fiery politician and an expert swordsman. In 1882, he organised *la ligue des patriotes* and backed up Boulanger. He has been a deputy since 1889. Any French government that wants to succeed should have Dérondelle in opposition.

From *The Chemist and Druggist*, London, Feb'y. 4.

BALLADS OF THE BROKERS.

THE COMING OF THE BALE.

[On Wednesday, during the inspection of drugs at Crutched Friars warehouse, a solitary bale of 'Rio Ipecac' marked S. & P. and of direct import, was delivered. This was the total shipment.]

There was fever heat in Mincing Lane,

And rage in Crutched Friars;

The brokers sulked, and to sell were fain,

But broadly smiled the buyers,

For the news had spread that the longed-for [ship]

From Rio had come back

With an orange-pip and a farthing dip,

And one bale of Ipecac.

The Great Man swore, and the Small Man [laughed,

And the Wise Man chirped with glee;

The Bears they growled, and the Bulls they [scowled,

And jumped at thirteen three;

And some jumped first, with a sidelong squint,

And tried another tack.

But gave in quite at the thrilling sight

Of that bale of Ipecac.

The fatal day and the baleful bale

Came soon, and the rafters rang

With the frenzied shouts of the buyers pale

With dire of old the hammer clang.

They fell on the man who had brought the lot,

And stretched him on the rack

Then strewed his grave with benzoin tears

And sprays of Ipecac.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

CONTO DO VIGARIO.

We've no good manners, tho' we're Lieutenants all,
We thank you heartily for gifts however small;
Come show your charity: kind lads and lasses,
Let each bestow a trifle as he passes—
Come show your charity into the poor,—
Carnival's passing away!

Carnival.

Those *brincos maços*, the self-styled lieutenants of a Personage who, it is my belief, were he consulted, would decline to own them, thought fit to dig up the musty remains of their rotten Carnival show, and in the name of Charity (!) march them through the streets of São Paulo again on Sunday last, to the disgust of the religious world, and the annoyance of those endeavouring to pass along the obstructed thoroughfares in peace and quietness. Their excuse for pestering us once more with their 'allegorical' rag doll rubbish was in the first instance the pressing necessity for collecting funds for the support of that undoubtedly meritorious institution, the *Orphanato Christóvão Colombo*. Their kind intention to do this was trumpeted forth in the São Paulo newspapers, which, for some inscrutable reason appear to treat these sponging 'bluffing' carnivalists with consideration and deference. Who they may be, I neither know nor care. What they are, is seen by their actions.

The *Orphanato* in question brusquely declined their proffered assistance. Its religious directors made it abundantly plain that they could do without funds to be collected by 'Devil's Lieutenants' on the First Sunday in Lent.

But the *Empresa Funerária*—whose rôle in Carnival time appears to be that of a fat, stodgy elderly Mephistopheles in a very vulgar edition of Faust,—had graciously con-

sented to furnish, for the purposes of a *bando precatório*, the transport it had refused for the too or three tawdry 'allegories' of the third night of Carnival. *O que empresa caridosa!* The funeral baked meats did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables. It would be interesting to know what was the exact state of accounts as between the *Club Tenentes do Diabo* and the Worshipful Company of Undertakers, when this display of liberality took place!

The genial and humorous writer of the articles signed 'Urbano Duarte' in the *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo, once gave us his opinion as to the merits of these *bandos precatórios*, in terms which left on some of us the impression that *bando* was probably a misprint for another word of three syllables which resembles it. Doubtless the Devil's Lieutenants, in taking the trouble to organise a *bando precatório* were animated by the very best intentions. They were actuated by Faith (in the gullibility of the public), Hope (of a substantial collection), and Charity (of the kind which begins at home). And the greatest of these is Charity (of the sort which looks after No. 1). Do you remember the story of the sailors, who, afloat on a small raft in mid ocean, and in sore straits for want of provisions, wished to do something religious? As none of them knew how either to preach or to pray, they resolved to make a collection. The Devil's Lieutenants, perhaps in similarly desperate circumstances, determined to do the same. Their strong point is collecting; be it remembered—though their talent for distributing is indisputable, too.

In view of the contemptuous refusal of the *Orphanato Christóvão Colombo* to profit by their vicarious generosity, its proceeds, according to advertisement, were to be devoted to the assistance of various (unnamed) charities, through the agency of certain (unspecified) S. Paulo newspapers. The *Diário Popular* of the 20th instant states that the *bando precatório* succeeded in scooping in the sum of Rs. 508,500, but so far I have not seen any statement as to which were the fortunate charities among whom this munificent amount was divided, nor which the newspapers which acted as intermediaries. From this I conclude that the Devil's Lieutenants modestly prefer to conceal their good works in this matter, for the same reason which caused them to avoid letting their light shine before men on the third night of Carnival. I give them, I say all credit for their good intentions; but Hell, we know, is paved with good intentions. If therefore they have applied their good intentions regarding the alleged Rs. 508,500 to the work of paying the place they profess to hail from or be bound to, there may be many residents in some parts of S. Paulo—the *Rua Donna Maria Antonia* for example—who will be disposed to excuse them.

But the paving of Hell is not a recognised S. Paulo charity. *Mettre le diable à l'enfer* may possibly be as good and meritorious a work as Boccaccio's *pauvre* stated it to be; but neither of the above, the service for which the money subscribed by the *commercios* in S. Paulo was entrusted to the *Clubs Carnavalescos*. If, as rumour loudly asserts, and every one believes, and has good apparent reason to believe, the S. Paulo Carnival Clubs apply in unauthorised ways the monies advanced to them for a specific purpose, then the *briosos Clubs Carnavalescos de S. Paulo* have been obtaining money by false pretences, and merit a description which will readily suggest itself to every intelligent reader. If this be not so, then let them go to the press with explanations, balance sheets, and a general account of their stewardship.

Meantime one thing is certain: that it would be a relief to everybody if the Devil's Lieutenants would betake themselves, either with or without the assistance of the *Empresa Funerária*, to the HEADQUARTERS of their regiment. S. Paulo has had enough of both them and their *companheiros* the *Fenianos*. It is to be hoped that Carnival next year will be run without their assistance; and I suggest as an *allegoria* for next year's procession, the figure of a dead jackass with an *urubá* sitting on it, typifying the *passamento* of the S. Paulo Carnival clubs, either or both, and the *Empresa Funerária* waiting to gobble up their remains.

Jam satis! No more Carnival at present; I turn to persons and events more pleasant. On Thursday evening last, under the experienced management of Mr. Penington, the first of another series of Cinderella dances took place at the Roostbeery. Among those present were the following: Mr. Mark, H. B. M's Consul, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Broad Santos, Mr. and Mrs. Ingolby, Serra, Mr. and Mrs. Fussell, Messrs. Phil. Hammond and Alan Kerr, both Hielandmen from Ribeirão Preto; Mr. and Mrs. Wyard, Mrs. Demarest, Mrs. and Miss Madeley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Krug, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wright and the Misses Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Dr. Baumgardner and Mrs. Baumgardner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Miss von Bülow, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith and the Misses Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Lander, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman, Messrs. Crumack, Penington, T. Johnson, Unwin, Condon, Weigall, Howe, Malcolm King, Wills, Hume, Davison, Frank Spence, Hobbs, T. Wilson, Turley, H. White, Lue, and others. Dancing was kept up till about 3.30 a.m.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 26th February, 1899.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian matters.

(Cash invariably in advance)
Subscription: 40000 per annum for Brazil;
22000 per six months

\$10.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year
or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Eugene Frayer, Esq.,
141, Broadway, NEW YORK
Messrs. Street & Co.,
30 Cornhill, LONDON
Frost & Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street,
and at the Victoria Store, S. Paulo.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths 2500 each
SINGLE COPIES: No return for sale at the office
of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 47 Rua
do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in S. Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 28th, 1899.

We have abstained from recording the crimes which daily occur in this city, because such a record would not only fill space which can be used to better advantage, but also because the task of following up the detached and often contradictory evidence given from day to day would require more time than we can give to it. But it is necessary to say, in this connection, that crimes of the worst description are of daily occurrence, and that they deserve the serious attention of the country. How far they are due to the introduction of criminals from Europe, we are not in a position to discuss, but that much of it is due to foreign elements, can not be doubted. This is specially true of the crimes of murder and counterfeiting, and it is specially noticeable in the state of S. Paulo. But these explain only a part of the record, and they excuse nothing. The worst of crimes are terribly frequent, and they demand vigorous repression. Here as in Argentina and Uruguay, too much leniency is shown to the criminal. The law permits too many delays, the courts permit too many purely technical obstacles to trial, and the public is too indifferent to the outcome in such matters. We have long since become accustomed to the spectacle of immunities from punishment given to criminals who can command influence, or who have occupied a good position in society. To send such a criminal to prison for a term of years seems to shock the sensibilities of many good people. They could see a street vagabond over-punished without a word of protest for stealing a chicken, but when it comes to punishing a man for a heavy defalcation, or for dealing in counterfeit money, who has moved in high social circles and who is related to persons of importance, their sense of propriety seems to override their sense of justice, and punishment is withheld. For this reason we have defaulters and criminals of every description escaping punishment, and we even have men who should have expiated serious offences, seeking to direct our affairs, and even to teach us morals. But this is not just what we had in mind when we began this comment. Our purpose was to call attention to the steadily increasing record of crimes about us. Much of this, in our opinion, is due to the hardships and difficulties of life which the people of this country are now enduring. A proof that this is true may be found in the increased number of suicides, which have now reached a truly alarming figure. Lack of employment and the costs of living are driving the people to desperation, and if they do not end their miseries by suicide, they are only too often compelled to beg or steal. It is a very serious problem to solve—how to meet the commonest requirements of a people whose industries are stagnant, whose commerce is declining, whose burden of taxation is excessive, who have no resources and who are unaccustomed to strike out for themselves in new channels. The government is under obligations not only

to extract a certain revenue from these people, but it is under equal if not greater obligations to provide them with the resources which will enable them to pay the tax. A wise administrator will never permit his tax to destroy the source from which it is derived. On the contrary, he will seek to make such a source of revenue still more profitable, so that his tax will be less heavily felt. A prosperous people pay freely, for they pay from profits and not from capital.

The belief is growing that Brazil has turned the corner, and that we are about to see a gradual improvement. The finding arrangement, which has been in force now since the beginning of July, and will continue in operation for nearly two and a half years more, enables the government to economize in all directions, and to make an effort to put its finances in order. The President is an honorable, far-seeing, and energetic man, and his administration is giving the greatest satisfaction at home and abroad. He is devoting himself to the task of reorganising the finances. One of the chief difficulties, of course, is the low price of coffee. As has been often explained in this journal, the price of coffee kept up so wonderfully well, while almost all other prices were falling, that the planting of new coffee plantations was carried too far, and the result is a break in the price. It is, no doubt, mainly due to the low price of coffee that the exchange continues so unsatisfactory. It rose immediately after the finding arrangement was entered into, but it has gone back again. Still, the opinion is gaining ground that the worst is over. And the same opinion is held in respect to Cutili.—*The Statist*, February 4.

We are very sorry to say that the good wishes and optimism of our London contemporary must still wait awhile for the realization of those plans which barely six months ago gave us so much hope for the future. If good wishes could do the needful, Brazil would soon be out of her difficulties, stronger and wiser for the distressing experiences through which she has just passed. But, unhappily, good wishes are as powerless as promises in such cases. And until we get something more effective the situation will not improve. We have waited patiently to see what the President proposes to do, and we have waited with equal patience to see the improvement come. But we have waited in vain! We see and feel that taxes have been increased, that commerce is falling off, that the bare costs of life are increasing, that industry is blocked, that capital is frightened and will not come to our rescue. We see that the government is using arbitrary means to reduce its interest liabilities and is avoiding its obligations. But we can not see that it is preparing for the resumption of interest payments abroad at the end of the present moratorium, we can not see that any large permanent economies are being adopted, and we can not see that the material condition of the people, on which the country's true prosperity depends, is being improved. Some economies have been realised, it is true, but their results are uncertain and insufficient. The report that the President has as yet had no time to effect changes, is insufficient, for it requires very little time to make a beginning. And the constantly reiterated statement that our situation is due to the low prices of coffee, has served its deceptive and palliative purpose. Let us face the bare, ugly facts, and let us seek relief in a straightforward, honest manner. Our present critical position is due to misgovernment—and nothing else. Coffee is an article of private export and has nothing whatever to do with the present state of the treasury. If the government had not been expending more than it was receiving, if it had not complicated matters by a large over-issue of currency, if it had not crippled commerce and industry by heavy duties and vexatious restrictions, and if confidence had not been unsettled by revolutions and arbitrary exactions, no one would have heard anything about these low coffee prices being the cause of our financial difficulties.

We have heard the explanation given of the recent rise of Brazilian bonds on the London market—and it seems a reasonable one—that it was due to the buying of said bonds by a syndicate organized for the purchase of the Central railway under the conditions recently

mentioned in these columns. A hitch having occurred in the negotiation, the buying came to an end and the bonds at once began to fall. They had risen to something over 65, and are now down to 59, which represents a very considerable change in value. It is regrettable that so much secrecy is maintained in these matters, for it adds nothing to the success of such an operation. On the contrary, it gives rise to all sorts of speculations and leads to mischief both in business and finance. If the minister of finance has not changed his mind, he is strongly in favor of the alienation of the Central railway. Very well. He has full permission to dispose of it. It would be the better policy, in our opinion, were he to invite tenders for the property, without attaching any other condition than that of rejecting every one which is not considered satisfactory. This will afford a wider range of tenders and will open the door to discussion. And it will have the further advantage of bringing to an end these secret and prejudicial negotiations.

Traduttore, traditore. As some of our readers may possibly not understand Italian, we shall perhaps be doing them a favor when we explain that the foregoing means that the *Jornal do Commercio* should turn off its translator and hire him again at higher wages, so as to teach him not to alter people's statements as he did in his translation of Mr. Beaumont's report on Brazilian finance. For instance, Mr. Beaumont stated that the treasury had taken over from the Banco da Republica 80,000,000 in bonds, but the translator makes him say that the government had received that sum from the Bank, which is of course an entirely different matter, since by taking over the bonds the government became solely responsible for their redemption, receiving in compensation nothing but the exceedingly doubtful possibility of being repaid by the persons to whom the bank had issued the bonds as a loan, some of whom, we believe, have already failed. In speaking of the Central railway Mr. Beaumont said that road under Dr. Passos' administration should again become a source of revenue. This is, certainly, not an unfavorable opinion, but the translator seems to have wished something more positive and accordingly readers of the *Jornal* are led to suppose that Mr. Beaumont said that the road will become a source of revenue. Well, we all hope it will; but we are by no means sure of it.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

In the interesting report on Brazilian finance, prepared by Mr. Beaumont, secretary of H. B. M.'s legation, we find amongst many valuable and interesting statements that will be informative if they are not supplemented with the requisite explanations. For instance, Mr. Beaumont presents figures showing that public expenditure, after having risen to 341,882,348 in 1895 and to 373,894,026 in 1896, was reduced in 1897 to 312,523,828, and that the expenses of the war department were reduced from 80,451,292 in 1895 to 59,907,021 in 1896 and to 45,166,298 in 1897. But what he fails to say is that the returns for 1896 and 1897 are incomplete and that, when full returns are made public, the showing will probably be altogether different. In this connection it is inappropriate to quote the following paragraph from the last report of the minister of finance:—"Although the budget for 1897 showed a balance of about 30,000,000 it was ascertained, when that budget began to go into operation, that in reality there was a deficit of 120,000,000 to 130,000,000." Now if the deficit was 120,000,000, the expenditure must have exceeded 312,000,000, for the revenue was certainly over 192,000,000, the customs receipts alone amounting to 244,486,193.

The expenditure for 1894, Mr. Beaumont states to have been 364,550,268, but from the report of Minister Rodrigues Alves we learn that it was 370,668,341.

In examining Mr. Beaumont's statement of the revenue derived from import duties, one is very much impressed with the great apparent difference between the sum appertaining to 1895 and that appertaining to 1896. The impression thus caused results from Mr. Beaumont's failure to explain that in 1895 the government collected on imports a surtax amounting to 76,625,808, which was added to the 159,085,856 shown by Mr. Beaumont's statement, making 235,711,664 for 1895, against 251,479,971 for 1896. In 1896 the surtax was not collected, but to compensate for its abolition higher rates of duties were imposed. Consequently, instead of the apparent increase of about 92,000,000, there was in reality only an increase of a little over 15,000,000.

In regard to the liabilities of Brazil Mr. Beaumont says that the total in sterling—the currency liabilities being calculated at 7d. the rate of exchange on that day [Jan. 1, 1895]—was £4,307,287,774, of which £60,225,000 was in gold. What is misleading in this is that Mr. Beaumont fails to say that whenever the government is prepared to meet its liabilities (which include all the paper money of the country) the rate of exchange will rise to par and that consequently it is at par that those liabilities should be estimated. The only real mil reis is the mil reis to gold. The currency mil reis is merely a promise to pay whose market value depends on the supposed ability of the government at some indefinite period to the future to meet in whole or in part its obligations. The want of confidence in the government's ability to pay what it owes does not relieve it in the slightest degree of responsibility for the full amount of its liabilities.

In treating of the new capital of the state of Minas Geraes Mr. Beaumont estimates its population at 30,000. This is the highest estimate we have seen. None of the others exceed 25,000 and some are considerably below that figure.

"The transfer of the seat of government," he says, "had up to the end of 1897 cost 25,004,548 (£833,484), a capital expenditure which has already furnished a revenue of 806,086 (£26,869) or a little over 3%." We fear that those who read this statement will suppose that the investment is yielding a return at the rate of 3% per annum, whereas what Mr. Beaumont probably meant is that 3% of the principal has been repaid without any interest at all.

In a table annexed to his report Mr. Beaumont states that the revenue of the state of Minas Geraes for 1897 was 63,973,618. In a foot note he explains that the ordinary revenue was only 21,016,673; but what he fails to say is that the greater part of the so-called extraordinary revenue was merely the product of a loan.

Mr. Beaumont considers the falling off of imports from Argentina a sign that Brazil is beginning to produce corn and cattle at home. He probably meant that Brazil is increasing its production of corn and cattle, but this is by no means certain. At Rio de Janeiro there were imported last year from the River Plate 19,230 beefs, against 12,191 in 1897 and 72,643 tons of wheat, against 57,180 in the previous year. The decrease in imports from the River Plate was principally in Indian corn and xarque (dried beef) and this, as far as the latter article is concerned, is far from being as Mr. Beaumont supposes, a good sign, since a considerable part of that decrease resulted from a decrease of 5,740 tons in consumption, evidently due to the inability of the people to pay for so large a quantity as that consumed in 1897.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE

To the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Sir,—At the particular request of a gentleman residing in Manchester who has for years had continuous and intimate commercial relations with various cities of Brazil from north to south, and who is of opinion that the constant reiteration in British Gov. Blue Books, Consular reports, etc., of what he considers to be a great extent erroneous views, cannot fail to have an undesired prejudicial influence on British export trade, I beg to enclose herewith a letter taken from the columns of the *Manchester City News*, of Dec. last, which he has forwarded to me, and to request you kindly to give it in your widely-read columns the full publicity he desires.

As he endeavors to show in said letter, he maintains that "Consular opinions" are frequently not only entirely misrepresentative of the work which is being carried on silently but very surely by the level-headed manufacturers and highly organised concerns of Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands, Glasgow, etc., but they are absolutely injurious to our trade. Both American and other not less writers, unable to discriminate, accept every adverse remark and naturally argue that "if the government admits the decadence of the British merchant, it must be a very decided fact indeed—ergo, why continue to purchase from so deteriorated a country?"

With apologies for thus trespassing so considerably on your valuable space and kindness,

I am, etc., etc.,

MANCUNIAN.

Rio, 20—2—99.

CONSULAR CRITICS AND BRITISH MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of the *Manchester City News*.

Sir,—The Blue-book on British trade methods, which contains extracts from numerous consular reports, is chiefly a repetition of advice and complaints which have been exhaustively answered time after time by men with practical knowledge of our trade. Principally its aim would appear to be the maintaining of a sweeping charge of gross ignorance and supineness against our exporters. Mr. Bateman's introduction sums up the consular opinions of our shortcomings as follows:—Disinclination of British traders and manufacturers to supply cheap goods, to accept small orders, to give long credits, and to be responsible for loss in exchange; lack of commercial travellers; the want of a metric system of weights and measures and excessive freights.

1. Cheap goods.—The Consular belief that our productions are only of the best would be rudely shaken by a visit to the industrial centres of Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Black Country, Glasgow, and Dundee, where rubbish is turned out in immense quantities "to suit the consumer's pocket and taste," a vastly inferior in quality to anything our foreign rivals attempt. It cannot be sold to the poorest class in the home trade. Witness the great production in Lancashire of "sized" and "filled" cotton goods for India, Asia generally, Africa, and South America—goods practically devoid of wearing properties, yet of striking and effective design, or grey, bleached, or dyed, as the customer may wish. No country in the world has been so slow to upplant us to the extent of one yard, in this cheap trade. Again, the important production of shoddy-textures in certain districts of Yorkshire, to which there is nothing inferior, is ever increasing. Consular reports are peculiarly alike in quoting no support for their

arguments about cheap goods the instance of ploughs and certain few lines of hardware, and upon this foundation is built a general condemnation of all branches of British industry.

2. Small orders.—That small business is eagerly sought after is evident from the fact of the constant visits paid by travellers to a market of so purely retail a character as the Canary Islands. Did our representative at Buenos Ayres know anything of the strenuous activity of our traders in his market he could have quoted instances of some of the wealthiest and largest manufacturers of Lancashire, who sell direct, through their own agents and travellers, to shopkeepers, whom the etiquette of business would not allow them to approach in the home trade. Evidently he calculates the efforts to secure and develop business by the number of British merchants resident in Buenos Ayres, otherwise he ought to know that the "pushing Germans" there established are "pushing" our manufactures quite as eagerly as the traders of British nationality. He omits altogether to instance the Italians, who are more numerous and more "pushing" than either the German or British confères, and whose competition is keenly felt.

3. Studying the customer's wishes.—The first elementary principle of any business, and yet seriously and officially we are indicted for not practising it! How, then, has the kingdom's huge trading interest been built up and maintained? As a matter of fact, every market is specialized by our merchants (shippers) in a most thorough and scientific manner. In Manchester cotton has been treated in a special and distinct way for each customer, not alone for a given market, but exactly to individual buyers' ideas. For example, several varieties must be produced in a given article for, say, India, which again must be different from goods intended for Egypt; Brazil buys goods totally at variance in quality, style, and taste from those sold to her neighbour, the Argentine Republic; and Uruguay has, to a certain extent, taste differing from both. The goods shipped to any of these markets would, generally speaking, be unsaleable in the other.

4. The metric system.—Our homely English measurements may seem "washed" to our consul at Naples, but he ought to address reproaches on that score to his superiors, instead of the merchant, who is not responsible for the legal standards of his country. All the same, this does not prevent the shipper from marking goods when so required in metres and kilograms, with the corresponding conversion in the invoice, as will be demonstrated by a visit to the office of any merchant having transactions with South America and the Continent. It is the daily task of mere office boys in such concerns.

5. Currency quotations.—Selling c.i.f. is a very ancient custom of exporters, and still obtains, but "duty-paid" quotations for countries of fluctuating exchange, which cannot be covered in South America as with India, have been costly experiments to those unwise enough to undertake the inherent risks. Nor is the practice followed by any continental firm of repute. It must also be borne in mind that evasion of the full duty (itself a matter of fifty to a hundred per cent on the article's cost) by false declaration or by downright smuggling is very common, and since our exporters will not lend themselves to this, their duty-paid quotations would naturally have no chance against the competitor who has no such scruples.

6. Credit facilities.—Few words are needed to dispense the charge that "Englishmen as a rule only give one, two, or at most, three months' credit, and frequently insist upon payment on delivery." To South America, by no means the soundest of markets, we are compelled by the struggle of our own British competition to grant nominally six months' credit to small as well as large buyers, and it is generally nine months before outstandings are met, and very frequently not before one to two years. There is so much capital seeking employment, and competition is so fierce amongst the merchants, that they are obliged, and can afford, to take greater risks than continental shippers.

7. The British commercial traveller.—On the one hand we hear consuls sighing for the *rara avis*; on the other, those who meet the genus, abuse him as a monument of ignorance. The explanation is simple. A traveller competent for his position has neither leisure nor necessity for looking up the consul. Hence, only the stupid and ignorant exceptions will invoke the aid of Her Majesty's representatives. Many travellers working exclusively in British interests bear German, Portuguese, and other foreign names, and these, no doubt, if heard of at all, are credited by the consul to our rivals.

8. Inferiority in packing.—As a matter of fact, we excel in this particular. Our consuls general at Bogota would learn on inquiry that trained travellers annually visit his district to study this matter, in conjunction with other duties, and he can see in every store around his consulate Lancashire-packed goods which have undergone the test of journeying three to six months by steamer, river-boat, and mule-back, and yet are as fresh and presentable as the customer's counter as when made up into bales here.

9. Sea freight.—Combinations are, of course, responsible for excessive rates charged on British (as against preferential) through-freight, but the merchant is helpless to remedy iniquitous distinctions. Government subsidies are largely responsible for the cheaper rates of continental lines, of which our traders take full advantage, as is shown by the enormous

traffic forwarded to Hamburg for transshipment.

Finally, the consular warnings that the Germans send their young men to our merchants' offices to study our commercial methods brings forth the natural question, "If the intelligent foreigner is sent here to learn, where, then, are the superior German methods which we are to copy?"

N. KOLP.

Victoria Park.

COFFEE NOTES.

—In the biographical sketch of President Campos Sales, published in the December number of the *Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics* it is asserted that the largest coffee crop in Brazil during the empire was about 4,000,000 bags. How the writer could have made such a mistake as this it is difficult to explain. The largest coffee crop during that period was 6,735,000 bags and there were two other crops nearly as large. In the last five years of the monarchy the aggregate crops amounted in round numbers to 27,600,000 bags, against 27,400,000 in the first five years of the republic. The exceptionally high prices that began to prevail in 1886 and continued for ten years naturally stimulated production and consequently the crops for the last few years have been very large. With the present low prices it is, we think, certain that the increase in production will cease until a new rise in prices shall again stimulate it.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The S. Paulo representative at the juridical congress of next year will be Dr. Bernardino de Campos.

—At Cachoeira, Rio Grande do Sul, a theatre was destroyed on the 21st inst. by a fire caused by lightning.

—The existence of fevers of a bad character is reported from Campos. Negligence of a still worse character is apparently the cause of it.

—New gold and diamond mines are reported to have been discovered in Bahia. Many persons are said to be flocking to them and disturbances are apprehended.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has issued regulations for the sale of lands to clerks and laborers who, for the sake of retrenchment, are dismissed from government employment.

—On the 23rd inst. 600 refugees who had arrived in the city of Bahia from the drought-stricken districts left for the southern part of the state, where, it is expected, employment will be found for them.

—Senator Pinheiro Machado has apparently been making a triumphal tour through the southern states. At last accounts he had reached his headquarters at Porto Alegre. What mischief is brewing now, we wonder?

—The governor of Rio Grande do Sul has nominated Deputy Pinto da Rocha to represent that state in the juridical congress called for next year. The appointment is about what one might expect from the castilian government of that state.

—A burglar was shot in Bahia a few days since by a man who caught him in his residence. Two shots were first fired to frighten the burglar away, but the latter concluded to attack rather than run, and then a third shot was fired directly at him, with fatal results.

—The director of the bureau of public lands and colonisation of the state of Minas Geraes reports the survey of 229,904,378 square metres of public lands in 1897. The revenue is calculated at 243,000\$ (what were the actual receipts?) and the expenditure 114,000\$. In that year 17,378 immigrants were received, of which 13,568 were localized on agricultural properties.

—The situation in Campos, because of the political rivalries and quarrels existing there, is becoming very serious. The city is not properly policed, nor cleaned, nor governed. Violences are of almost daily occurrence, and nothing is done to restrain them. Anarchy is seen everywhere, and unless something is done to protect the citizens, a ruined city will be the result.

—The Campinas planters had a meeting on the 26th to discuss the situation. The general opinion is that they should organize to protect their own interests and to secure legislation designed to promote agriculture. They need cheaper transportation, lower export duties, and facilities for raising money on growing crops, and it was the opinion that all the agricultural societies of the state should combine to secure these objects.

—The police authorities of S. Paulo have published a list of foreign physicians, midwives and dentists who are accused of practising their professions there without having passed their examinations here, and have ordered their prosecution. The accused have employed lawyers and will defend themselves before the courts. It would be interesting to have that article of the constitution, guaranteeing liberty to professions, thoroughly discussed and interpreted.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The Central railway is calling for tenders for the supply and placing of iron rails in the centre of one of their warehouses in the central station.

—The Villa Isabel tram line has reorganized its services so that only two lines or sections now remain on which the fare is too reis. All the other lines and sections require 200 reis.

—Some of our local morning papers state that the Jardim Botânico company is being fined almost every day for infractions of its contract. Possibly the prefect wants all the increased earnings for the municipality.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 18th inst. amounted to 305,491\$140 as against 434,058\$791 for the corresponding week in 1898. The weekly returns in the beginning of 1899 were not exact, and comparisons will be more correctly made after 5th March next.

—Mr. Gunning states that the trains of the Minas and Rio railway carry foodstuffs at 30 reis per ton kilometre for distances not exceeding 100 kilometres, and at the rate of 20 reis when the distance is greater. The rates of the Central railway are, he says, from 110% to 200% higher.

—The writer of a communicated article in the *Journal do Commercio* thinks that under good management the operating expenses of the Central railway, which in 1897 amounted to 31,750,247\$344, can be easily reduced to the maximum of 25,000,000\$ and that the traffic receipts can be largely increased.

—Two local engineers, Srs. Paula Pessoa and Pereira de Campos, have asked the municipal council for a concession to construct an electric tram line from the Caes Pharoix to Rua Guanabara, (Larangeiras), thence to Botafogo, Copacabana and the Botanical Garden. They offer to carry passengers for 100 reis on each section.

—Complaints continue in regard to the manner in which the Botanical Garden line is executing its new contract. The issue of return tickets at certain hours of the day, valid only at certain other hours, is considered to be a means of avoiding the agreement to maintain old fares at certain hours. Besides that, the complicated arrangement is a source of daily controversy.

—The government has given its assent to the petition of the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co. to be permitted to retain during the continuance of the "funding scheme" the balances, if any, between receipts and operating expenses, the government paying the difference between such surplus and the total amount of guarantee interest, according to the practice before 1892.

CONDÉ DEU RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The general meeting of shareholders was held on Jan. 23 at Winchester House.

Mr. Gerard P. Torrens, who presided, stated that the receipts from both passenger and goods traffic showed an improvement for the year 1897-98, the total increase being Rs. 78,000. The expenses of working the line amounted to Rs. 653,490, or Rs. 30,000 more than in the preceding 12 months. They had, however, run an additional 11,000 train kilometres, besides which they had had to pay much higher prices for coal, owing to the Welsh strike. It was satisfactory to find that the railway had been worked during the period under review at a smaller loss than in any preceding year. For 1897-98 the loss amounted to £ 2,974, as compared with £ 5,682 in 1897-97. They had all along been trying to make the line pay its way, and it was very disappointing, now that they seemed to be on the point of accomplishing their object, to find that their revenue was suddenly reduced by the funding scheme of the government. The board had had to accept the payment of the guaranteed interest due to the company in bonds. They had no alternative, as the bonds were really thrown at them on the stake it or leave it principle. The bonds which they received last June in payment of the guaranteed interest were sold at 76 1/2 per cent., but he was pleased to say that for those which they had had this month the selling price had been 87 1/2 per cent. That showed that the bonds were well held, and he trusted that, at the end of the three years, they would again obtain payment from the government in cash. The net revenue account exhibited a balance of £ 21,037, out of which the directors proposed to declare a dividend of 3 per cent. for the year. It was also intended to set aside £ 1,301 to cover the debit balance on exchange suspense account, to write off £ 6,866 towards the cost of the workshops at Cabello, and to carry forward the remaining sum of £ 9,543. The directors had every confidence in the *bona-fides* of the Brazilian government, but in view of the political and general state of the country, they thought that it was prudent to limit the dividend to 3 per cent. Referring to the new government railway, he said that this company was interested in only one of them, that from Mulingui to Alagoa Grande. That extension, like the others, was only partly finished, and the directors had requested the government to permit them to take it over and complete it, as they believed it would be of considerable value as a feeder to their present line. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. E. W. Ruck seconded the motion.

Mr. E. Clarke thought that the policy of the board should be to conserve the company's property as much as possible, and not to spend large sums on it in present circumstances. He was pleased to see the conservative way in which they were dealing with the accounts. As to the projected line from Mulingui to Alagoa Grande, it was obvious that they could not look for any subsidy from the government, and that, being so, they must take care not to "water" what little revenue they were getting from the existing railway.

Mr. Ballin also thought that they should refrain from completing any extension of their line unless there was ample security that they would get a proper return on the money expended.

The Chairman, in reply, said that the policy of the board was to work the line as cheaply as possible, and this they were doing. So far they had only made suggestions to the government in regard to the Mulingui-Alagoa Grande extension, and anything that was done would be, of course, subject to the approval of the shareholders.

The report was eventually adopted unanimously.

SHIPPING NOTES.

—The Royal Mail steamer "Clyde," left Rio on the 20th inst. with the following passengers: For Montevideo: Mr. Antonio Toffani. For Buenos Aires: Drs. João M. Carvalho Mourão and Alfredo A. Russell, Mrs. Bertha Lenger and Mr. J. J. Hobbs.

—The Lamport & Holt liner *Hevelius* arrived in Rio on the 23rd inst. with the following passengers: Messrs. Affonso Segreto, I. J. Cerqueira and Tancredo Fontes and 1 third-class passenger. The *Hevelius* brought also 3 first-class and 10 third-class passengers in transit for the River Plate.

—The Lamport & Holt liner *Coleridge*, left Rio on the 18th inst. with the following passengers: — To New York: Mr. C. L. Dunbar, Rev. Solomon L. Ginsburg and Mr. C. J. Wagner. — To Pernambuco: Mr. Carlos Thieme. — To Bahia: Miss Lydia Fraga, Mr. Augusto Araujo and wife, Messrs. J. B. Mawson, L. Duarte and Claudionor Macieira and 2 third-class passengers for New York. Also one first-class passenger in transit from Santos and 7 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 23rd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Nile," were the following: For Southampton: Mr. John Charles Mace and Mr. H. Richards. For Cherbourg: Mr. J. E. Perry. For Vigo: Mr. Domingos E. Alvarez. For Lisbon: Visconde de Frouca. Mr. Augusto José Gonçalves, Mr. Alfredo de Carvalho and wife, Mr. Antonio M. Lopes and wife, Mr. Celestino Soares de Almeida, Mrs. Joanna D. Sanchez, Mr. Julio M. de Freitas and family, Mr. Francisco Antunes Cabral and wife, Mr. João Antonio Cabral and child, Mrs. Belmira R. de Carvalho and child, and Mr. Manoel M. B. Sobrinho. For Pernambuco: Dr. Cícero Tercio and Mr. Francisco A. Fonseca. For Bahia: Drs. Dias de Barros and Manoel José de Pinho, Mrs. Rosa Matzinger, Mr. Augusto do Prado and wife, Messrs. Luiz Baptista Lopes, J. A. de Castro Menezes, Celestino Paiva, José Fernandes Leite, Wm. Hughes and Eduardo De-Veclhi.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 23rd inst. by the Royal Mail liner *Nile*, were the following: From Buenos Aires: Messrs. Aug. Heiland, T. H. de Mello e Alvim, Percy Stanforth, H. W. Sloper, Francisco R. Paz, Luiz Frias and son, Candido Torres de Gimpenez, J. P. Wilenau, Constantino C. de Quintana, Mrs. Amalia Quintana, Mr. Pedro R. Leibas, wife, and 2 children. From Montevideo: Mr. T. Nielson and Mr. Alfredo Fernandes Mesquita. From Santos: Dr. João Xavier, Messrs. Manoel Froncoza, S. A. Benwell, Arthur G. Davison, Ossunho Maia, F. S. Martins, R. Addison, R. Cressy, Wm. Wright, Strange and Mrs. Fierrez Bieler and child. There were also 4 third class passengers for England from Santos. Amongst the passengers in transit where Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Coles and family from Buenos Aires to Southampton. (Mr. Cooper-Coles is, we believe, a son of Admiral Cooper Coles the designer of the unfortunate British turret-ship "Captain," who was drowned with that ill fated war-ship in 1870. Another of the passengers was Mr. P. H. Chevallier Boutell, the manager of the River Plate Trust and Loan Co. and one of the most popular Britishers in the River Plate. He is going home with part of his family for a well-earned rest in England and Scotland. Perhaps there is no man in the whole of the River Plate who has his finger in so many pies as Mr. Boutell, and no man so generally esteemed.

LOCAL NOTES.

—About 200 employes have been dismissed from the marine arsenal, in addition to those already sent away.

—The Illustration Sul-Americana published in Buenos Aires had a portrait and biographical sketch of the Brazilian writer Odorico Mendes in its issue of last week.

—The minister of marine is said to have been advised officially that the boilers of the torpedo-cruiser "Tamoyo," now under construction at Kiel, are defective.

EXCHANGE.

—Two ruffians less in Rio. One with the fancy name of Manoel de Jesus and the nickname of *Tres Tempos* was shot by his chum José Freire, alias *Fernambuco*. One is dead and the other is in prison.

—On Sunday the telegraph editor of the *Jornal do Commercio*—if that paper possesses one—gave us another taste of his quality by calling Rudyard Kipling a "painter." The *Pais* came nearer the mark by calling him a "poet."

—The army is a cause of expenditure, but the national guard seems to be a source of revenue. On the commission of a colonel in the national guard the government collects 436\$. Then why not defend the country with the national guard?

—We are informed that fourteen new cases of yellow fever entered the S. Sebastião hospital on Friday last, the largest number received in any one day this summer. The total number of yellow fever cases there were forty-seven under treatment.

—The minister of industry has authorized an engineer attached to his department to initiate the necessary work for the preservation of the old S. Christovão palace, now occupied by the national museum. It is said that the cost of these works is estimated at 33,678,000.

—To Admiral Manhães Barreto, Chief of Police Sanpauo Ferraz has addressed a long rambling letter, whose purport is that, as we had supposed, there is no foundation for the report of a plot against the government. The chief of police bitterly complains of persons who circulate such reports. In this instance, if we are correctly informed, the persons who circulated the report were Jacobins.

—The *Tarde* complains of the absence of some of the ministers from their departments. At half past 12 on Saturday, it says, there were at the departments of justice, finance and foreign affairs many documents awaiting the action of the respective ministers, none of whom had made their appearance. This neglect of duty, it adds, causes serious annoyance and loss of time and money to persons who have business with the public departments.

—Representative Adams, formerly United States minister at this capital, is seeking to induce the congress of the United States to adopt a measure reforming the consular service. He proposes to make the service permanent, providing for regular promotion from lower to higher grades, and also to have consular officials better paid. His short term as United States minister at Rio de Janeiro, is supposed to have afforded him special opportunities for studying the subject. And yet, the suggested reform was advocated by the editor of *The News* long before Mr. Adams ever thought of coming to Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Pais* of the 26th asserts that the minister of war expects to realize 60,000,000\$ from the economies already effected in his department, from his project for the concentration of forces, the removal of military headquarters and the sale of unnecessary quarters. Let us hope his expectations may be realized, but it is a pretty large sum! If so much can be saved and realized from these sources, we must naturally conclude that there has been an enormous waste of money in the past. Unfortunately, however, it is said that the minister proposes to use part of the money in the construction of a smokeless powder factory.

—In taking over the public street-cleaning service, the municipality has assumed an unforeseen responsibility, which is now causing some trouble. The Companhia Industrial, which had secured the monopoly, was not particularly scrupulous in its treatment of its employees, and when the collapse came and the company gave up its concession, it was owing its employees over two months' wages, amounting to more than 250,000\$. Of course they wait their pay, and they insist that the municipality shall pay them. Last week they threatened to strike, but were induced to wait a little longer for the prefect to decide. It seems to us the merit have a sound claim on the extinct company's property.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The minister of finance is said to have received several proposals for the coinage of nickel.

—A telegram of the 23rd inst. reports a forgery by which a S. Paulo bank is said to have lost 40,000\$.

—The state government of Pará will, it is stated, again call for tenders for establishing a line of steamers between that state and the River Plate. None of the tenders received at the former call were considered acceptable.

—Engineers B. Reynkiewicz and C. F. Hargreaves have offered the government 450,000\$ for the navy-yard at Rio de Janeiro. *The Gazeta de Notícias* says that there is also an offer of 50,000,000\$ and it is reported that the government is going to call for tenders.

—The government has issued regulations for collecting the tax on tobacco. These regulations, which are dated the 21st inst., contain 8 chapters and 97 articles, filling nearly six pages of the *Diário Oficial*. To be obliged to read and try to understand them is a very severe penalty for being a tobacco-nut.

—It is reported that the collector of one of our local breweries has disappeared with about 40,000\$. The report seems incredible, not because the individual would not commit the crime, but because of the improbability of his being able to collect so much money in these times.

—Some days ago an African named Cyriaco Antonio Ramos, a shopkeeper, complained to the police that his son Maximiano had robbed him of 190,000\$ and had taken refuge in Niterói. The police took steps to arrest the young man, who had so successfully imitated his white neighbors, and found that he had already used a considerable part of the money in new clothes, jewellery, etc.

—Under Cesario Alvim our municipal responsibilities and services seem likely to be greatly increased. The Companhia Industrial having failed to carry out its contract for the removal of garbage, he has taken over the service for account of the municipality. And now, the contractors for the construction of a furnace for the burning of garbage, located on the Magnúthos plantation in Inhaúma, having failed to meet the provisions of their contract, the prefect has declared the period closed and has ordered them to turn over the works to the municipal engineers. The contractors demurred, whereupon a time was fixed for the delivery, under legal penalties for non-compliance.

—There are several ways of accounting for the fall in exchange and in government bonds. This fall may be merely the natural reaction from the previous bulling of the market, or it may be caused by the discredit resulting from the manner in which the government is treating its creditors. Some time ago the government forced its creditors to accept a conversion by which, according to Mr. Beaumont's estimate, they lose 4301,250 per annum, and now it is either unable or unwilling to pay interest that was due on the 31st of December. We even hear (but for the correctness of this report we are not prepared to vouch) that there has been an unaccountable delay in paying freight to the vessels that have arrived consigned to the Central railway. Under these circumstances the government has no right to be surprised if its credit suffers.

—At a meeting in São Paulo on the 26th inst., of the commission charged with the organization of an exhibit for the Paris exposition of next year, a telegram from President Campos Salles was read saying that he had been able to secure floor space of only 8 by 10 metres and that the exposition commission requires immediate advice of the products to be exhibited. After some discussion it was resolved that the floor space being absolutely inadequate for the exposition of coffee machinery and the products of that state, the project of sending an exhibit should be abandoned and the commission dissolved. We are inclined to believe that this is a very fortunate thing. Now let a few planters and merchants combine to open a Brazilian Café near the exposition, roasting and grinding the coffee on the premises, and they will secure better results than from an exhibit.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—From 1st February to 31st December, of last year, there were expended 473,405,882\$ on the salaries of police delegates, notaries, district inspectors and agents, in this city.

—By executive decree there has been made an appropriation of 280,000\$ for the payment of the percentages due to *personnel* employed last year in the collection of public revenue.

—The *Tarde* says that the minister of finance disapproves of President Campos Salles' extravagance (at the treasury's expense) in using a steam yacht for his trips to and from Petropolis.

—A Victoria telegram of the 25th says that the Espírito Santo legislature has voted in 1st reading an authorization for the governor of the state to borrow funds for the purpose of improving the financial situation there.

—On Saturday the treasury sent to the sectional solicitor 110 accounts of unpaid fines amounting to 22,500\$. There fines were imposed in 1897 on dealers in tobacco, beverages and matches, and the solicitor has been instructed to proceed to judicial action for their collection.

—According to the *Notícia* the government, in conformity with one of the provisions of the funding scheme, will shortly deposit in banks of this city over 10,000,000\$. The deposit, it is stated, was not made sooner because the government had not been informed of the exact number of the funding bonds that have been issued in payment of interest.

—It must be something of a disappointment to those whose optimism led them to think our finances improving, to see exchange and Brazilian funds both falling. The *Pais* as usual denounces the "torpid speculation," and wants somebody "punished as an enemy of the country." It does not occur to any one, apparently, that "bulling" does not mean an improved situation, and that a reaction is sure to follow.

—Complaints are made from Victoria in regard to the failure of the treasury agency there to convert the 4 per cent. gold bonds into 5 per cent. currency bonds, and pay the interest on them. It is said that the conversion is not made because the necessary credit has not been opened.

—If we were disposed to imitate the *Jornal do Commercio*, we should ask why it is trying to ruin the government's credit by quoting from the *Bahia* a criticism just as severe as those for which it attacks the *Imprensa* and *The Rio News*. Having no desire, however, to imitate that journal, we do not hesitate to say that we are pleased to see that it seems inclined to change its policy and to assist the *Imprensa* and *The Rio News* in saving the credit of the country by warning the people of the consequences of the government's blunders.

—In organizing the schedule of official values of exports for the month of March the state government of Minas Geraes makes alterations that reduce the export duties on certain articles. Among the exports on which these are thus reduced are the following:—Cattle, from 4800 to 4500 a head; toucinho (salt pork) from 60 to 40 reis per kilo; butter, from 120 to 100 reis per kilo; cheese from 60 to 50 reis per kilo; beans, from 12 to 8 reis per kilo; Indian corn, from 5 to 3 reis per kilo; farinha, from 16 to 14 reis per kilo; manganese, from 25 to 15 per ton; tiles from 35 to 25 per ton.

—The minister of finance had long conferences on Saturday last with treasury officials and the managers of the foreign banks charged with the receipt on deposit of the currency equivalent of the funding bonds issued. It seems that he proposes to burn the currency, a step not considered requisite by the bankers in question. It is stated that the sum paid last year in funding bonds represents about 18,000,000\$, one third of which the minister wishes to burn rather than leave it on deposit in the banks. It seems to us that the minister will do well to take the opinion of the London capitalists with whom the funding scheme was arranged.

—Poor Smith, it appears, has been indulging in rose-colored dreams of relief from his burdens. Influenced by the *Jornal's* enthusiasm over the government's alleged retrenchment policy, he has fancied, he says, that in the dim and distant future he could faintly discern with prophetic vision a blissful period in which it might even be permissible (the tax on boots and shoes being abolished) to aspire to the luxury of a pair of new tannos. And he now asks us to imagine what were his feelings when he read on Sunday the following item in the *Jornal do Brazil*:—"We learn that the minister of war proposes establishing, with the money saved by closing the arsenals and by other measures, a smokeless powder factory in this city and likewise intends to introduce other improvements into the army."

—From *Bahia*, says the *Jornal do Commercio* in its issue of last Wednesday, "we have received complaints of the non-payment of interest on the recovered bonds and of the non-delivery of those securities." At the request of the complainants the *Jornal* quotes the following item from the *Bahia*:—"We have now reached the 3rd of February and the treasury agency in this state (which, by the way, only long after the period fixed by law began paying interest on the 5% currency bonds) has not yet received orders from the federal government for payment of interest on the certificates issued for the last reconversion. Neither has it returned to the legitimate owners the bonds deposited with it for being dummy, nor does it even deliver the certificates or pay the interest due on the 31st of last December! The government is decidedly an exacting debtor. It forces its creditor to submit to annoying formalities which no private debtor would think of imposing, retains in its possession for an indefinite period documents proving its indebtedness, and moreover is unpunctual in the performance of its promises, for after printing on its bonds the words 'payable in the first 15 days of January and July,' it allows three weeks after the period thus fixed to elapse and neither pays nor gives any reason for not paying. If a bank acted thus, would it or would it not have any credit?"

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 28th 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold..... 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86 65 per £ 1..... 54 75
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 18527 cts
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.... 8 50

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 6 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 3527
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 255 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £ 1..... 35 75 c.
Value of \$100 (\$4.86 per £ 1, str. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 7573
Value of £ 1 sterling..... 34910

Feb. 20.—The opening rate in all the banks was 7 1/2 d. on London. In the course of the day the Brazilian milreis bank changed to 7 1/4 d., and the London & River Plate bank with the same rate. During the morning, there were bank bills at 7 1/2 d., and private paper changed hands at 7 1/2 d., but a fall set in and the banks declined to draw even at the official rate except against private paper at 7 1/2 d., with buyers of private paper at 7 1/2 d. The movement of the day was small. The official value of the paper milreis was from 25 to 26 reis gold.

Feb. 21.—The Brazilian milreis bank and the English banks opened with official rates of 7 1/2 d. on London; the Nacional bank at 7 1/2 d., and the Banque Française at 7 1/2 d. This latter rate became general in all the banks after a short while, and later on all the banks adopted 7 d. The only recoveries were on the part of the Banque Française and the London & River Plate bank which late in the day put out 7 1/2 d. The market was in an undecided condition all day. The first business was in bank bills at 7 1/4 d., against private paper at 7 1/2 d. With many small clauses during the course of the day, with an average amount of business done, the closing prices were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 25 to 26 reis gold during the day.

Feb. 22.—The opening rate of the day was 7 d. on London in all the banks, and the market was practically dead. In the afternoon the London & River Plate bank was the only one drawing at the official rate, and the British Bank had lowered its rate on London to 6 1/2 d. The uncertainty that reigned in the banks was early noticed by the holders of private paper who after doing business at 7 1/2 d. held out for 7 d., and obtained it, some of the banks buying at that rate. Bank bills at 7 d. and 7 1/2 d. and wavered between that price and 7 d. all the last hours. At closing time the London & River Plate bank was the only one drawing at the latter rate, all the others drawing at the former one. Private paper was quoted at 7 and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 25 to 25 1/2 reis gold.

Feb. 23.—The banks opened with an official rate of 6 1/2 d. on London. In the morning hours, however, the English banks reduced the official rate to 6 1/4 d. The first transactions of the day were bank bills at 6 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 d. The holders of commercial paper held out for a lower rate and the banks yielded to their demand, so that, bank bills were quoted at 6 1/2 d. and private paper at 6 1/2 d. for small quantities and 6 1/2 d. for a general rate. Before closing time the London & River Plate bank drew with discount at 6 1/2 d. and there were no more buyers of private paper at 6 1/2 d. The closing prices were bank bills at 6 1/2 d. and 6 1/2 d. and private paper at 6 1/2 d. and 6 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was from 25 to 25 1/2 reis gold.

Feb. 24.—Holiday.
Feb. 25.—The opening official rate was 6 1/2 d. on London, but the English banks soon afterwards adopted 6 1/4 d. and the market fell to 6 1/4 d. The market Bank to recur to 6 1/2 d. again in the afternoon. There was considerable hesitation during the morning. The Brazilian bank drew with discount at 6 1/2 d. and other banks bought at 6 1/2 d. but the demand was unimportant. The banks consequently became firmer, and some drew at 6 1/2 d. and some at 6 1/2 d. of paper at 7 and 7 1/2 d. The principal business of the day was done on this basis. Towards closing time the demand for bank bills increased, and the banks weakened and the closing price of the day were bank bills at 6 1/2 d. and 6 1/2 d. with purchasers of private paper only for prompt at 6 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 25 to 25 1/2 reis gold.

The official rates of the day as compared with those of the corresponding day of last year were:

	1899	1898
London, per milreis.....	6 1/2-6 1/4	6 1/2-6 1/4
Paris, per franc.....	115-116	115-116
Hamburg, per mark.....	125-126	125-126
Italy, per lira.....	125-126	125-126
New York, per dollar.....	75-76	75-76

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th February, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales of the previous week in Rio were returned at 45,000 bags against 45,250 bags and shipments of 72,419 bags. In the foreign markets for that week, the sales were 61,000 bags in New York, 31,000 bags in Havre, 32,000 in Hamburg and 50,000 in London making a total of 154,000 bags as against 214,000 bags in the previous week. The Rio market opened firm on Monday and business was freely done between packers and factors. The market ranged from 1250 to 12800 on a base of N. 7. The drop in exchange caused the exporters also to show greater animation. The first business was at 12500 and bought in 27,000 bags at 12500 and 12500 for No. 7. The market closed firm without sellers under 12800 and with many deals in treaty. In Santos 7200 was the ruling price per kilo for good average with a strong demand. The foreign markets were more or less unchanged, the rises and falls that took place were of an insignificant nature. On Monday there was even greater animation in the local market. In Rio, packers and factors did business on a base of 12500 to 12800 for No. 7. The market opened firm in their demands and obtained prices from 12500 to 12800 for arroba for No. 7 from the shippers and 17,000 bags were sold for dry. Santos reported a rise to 7800 per kilo with steady sales. The foreign markets had no change of importance to report. The stock of Brazilian coffee in North American ports amounted to 30,000 bags, with entries of 80,000 bags during the previous week and there was a diminution in the visible supply of 20,000 bags. The market here on Wednesday was less animated than on the previous day and the business done between packers and factors was not large but 12500 and 12800 were the No. 7 base prices. During the morning the shippers were brisk in their demands and obtained in some 16,000 bags at 12800 per arroba for No. 7 but the demand ceased about 2 p. m. They offered 12400 and per arroba, which the packers refused to accept, and market closed firm at the prices of the morning. Santos reported a firm market with an increased price for good average to 7800 per kilo for good average. Again the foreign markets had no noticeable change to record. Thursday's market was drier than on previous days in Rio. The best prices for No. 7 could obtain from the factors were 12800 and 12800 per arroba for No. 7 and in spite of the decline in exchange, the notions of the shippers and the agents for American houses were the principal buyers of the day. The business done amounted to 30,000 bags which were sold at 12500 to 12800 per arroba for No. 7. The market closed firm. The Santos report showed that good average there had gone up to 8000 per kilo, and that large sales and heavy shipments had round especially in options. Friday was a holiday in Brazil and to business was done. Holidays too, interfered with the business in New York and Havre. Falls of no importance were reported in London and London. On Saturday the Rio market opened with a very firm tone and business was done between packers and factors at 12500 to 12800 per arroba for No. 7. The exporters freely offered 12500 on account of exchange going down and bought 12,000 bags during the early hours of the day. The market was being in a wavering condition they paid 12500 during the morning and the market closed with the packers refusing to sell at less than 12500. In Santos, good average could find no higher price than 7800 per kilo, and all the foreign markets reported slight falls.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Telephone No. 10.063.

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Buer in barrels (shoppa) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS

By a new process and entirely his own, Gold Crowns can now be made of so perfect a form and adaptation, that defies competition.

Examples can be seen and examined at his office.
Rua dos Ourives 71, 1st floor.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

S. Paulo

C. E. HAMMETT & Co.

"CASA AMERICANA"

21 A and 15 A Rua da Quitanda,

SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Manufacturers of,

ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL MATERIALS.

School Furniture.

M_c

Books

Stationary.

We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

VICTORIA STORE

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bannatts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

VICTORIA[®] STORE

Caixa O.

São Paulo.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
399,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apolices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	860 000— 862 000
104,987,000	104,356,000	Bonds of 1892.....	1,000	872 000— 878 000
		do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	948 000— 955 000
	124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
119,600	119,600	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,920 000—
30,000,000	11,584,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	1,450 000
51,386,000	24,679,000	Do do 1892, 4%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	1,360 000—
109,564,000	15,350,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	850 000— 730 000
Fez, 17,500,000	Fez, 17,500,000	idem 6%.....	1,000	200
		of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000	500
	11,709,000	idem 6%.....	1,000	500
	4,328,200	idem 5%.....	1,000	500
5,000,000	65,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000	920 000—
Fez, 65,000,000	4,000,000	of Parahyba, 6%.....	1,000	158 000— 161 000
	600,000	of Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000	200
	10,000,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000	190 000—
25,000,000	23,613,200	do do do Sao Paulo, 7%.....	1,000	200
2,500,000		do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	1,000	200
550,000	530,000	do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	1,000	200
	500,000			

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	24,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1859	218,000- 221,000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	—	do	200	3,370,000	8,000, ditto 1859	219,000 221,000
—	—	20,000	—	Comercio	200	86	—	85 000
—	—	20,000	—	do 2nd series.	200	—	—	117 000
4,000,000	40,000	39,000	—	Construtor do Brazil	50	1,645,009	8,000, Aug. 1852	112 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,766\$	—	Credito Movel	200	1,740,000	25,000, Jan. 1856	112 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	300	Credito Real do Brazil	200	83,979	ditto 1852	14 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	300	Depositos e Descontos	200	709,000	12 1/2 Jan. 1859	72 000 80 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	300	Funcionarios Publicos	50	62,910	25,000, Jan. 1859	25 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	300	Hypothecario do Brazil	100	212,660	45,000, Jan. 1859	50 000 52 000
10,877,600	54,378	all	300	Lavoura e Commercio	200	926,238	8,000, Jan. 1859	91 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	300	Nacional Brasileiro	200	—	8,000, Jan. 1859	— 119 000
10,877,600	54,378	all	300	Republica do Brazil	200	17,250,020	68,000, Jan. 1859	173 000 173 500
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	—	Rio e Mattos Grosso	200	374,225	65,000, Jan. 1859	110 000
—	—	50,000	—	do 2nd series	40	—	12,000, Jan. 1859	12 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	300	Rural e Hypothecario	200	7,479,170	24,000, ditto 1859	120 000 125 000
—	—	all	300	do 2nd series.	200	—	ditto 1859	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	300	Commercial da Bahia	100	2,182,326	11 1/2 July 1858	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	300	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	12 1/2 July 1858	—
7,000,000	35,000	—	200	Credito Real de Minas Gerais	100	221,130	12 1/2 July 1858	200 000
—	—	—	200	do 2nd series.	140	—	ditto 1858	—
7,000,000	35,750	14,075	300	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,056,793	10 1/2 ditto 1858	100 000 120 000
—	16,925	—	—	do 2nd series	40	—	ditto	12 000
—	12,500	—	—	do commercial section.	200	—	ditto	100 000 115 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	300	Lavradores S. Paulo.	50	600,000	12 1/2 July 1858	145 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	300	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	8,000, ditto 1856	145 000 155 000
100,000,000	500,000	25,000	300	S. Paulo	200	695,000	75,000, Jan. 1859	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	300	Uniao de S. Paulo.	200	639,855	6 1/2 Jan. 1853	—
—	—	169	—	do	120	—	do do	—
—	—	7,267	—	do	140	—	do do	—
—	—	80,000	—	do	80	—	do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	300\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	—	—	6\$000—
20,000,000	200,000	153,353	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	25	26,697\$	—	6 25
—	—	49,747	do	do	10	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macahé e Campos	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	200	—	—	—
—	—	do	do	do 2nd series.....	100	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,545	200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	18 000—
—	—	366,475	do	do	75	—	—	7 500— 9 00
—	—	10,000	do	do	20	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 91	—
—	—	do	do	do	80	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União São-Carolina-Itauna.....	200	1,385,541	6 % June, 92	42 000— 45 00
—	—	—	do	do	40	—	—	11 000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6\$00, Feb. 86	—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucaia.....	200	995,378	int. Jan. 92	28 25
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaya.....	200	—	—	—
—	—	do	do	do	50	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricosa.....	100\$	165,980	July 91	80 1/2
6,000,000	50,000	all	200	Carris Urbano.....	200	—	—	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	145,000	July 91	5 1/2
70,000	700	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	2 3/40, Oct. '98	—	154 800—
12,000,000	60,000	36,360	200	S. Christovão.....	200	499,368\$	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel.....	200	—	—	185 00
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	105,899\$	8,000, July 91	—
						30,399	000, Aug. '98	130 00

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Sept. 97	100\$000—
25,000,000	145,000	200	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	4 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	—	—
673,400	33,67	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	10 000, Aug. 98	180 000—300\$00
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Allanipa	200	854,013	10,000—Aug. 98	— 180—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	104,654	7 000—Aug. 98	— 120 00—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anilagem)	200	39,471	10 000—July 98	— 230 00—
6,000,000	50,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	10 000—July 98	— 170 00—
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carica	200	25,623	Aug. 98	— 180 00—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Condensa Industrial	200	239,585	10 000—Jan. 98	— 170 00—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	5,498	— July 98	— 190 00—
—	—	—	—	idem	170	—	—	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel	200	125,493	30 000—Jan. 98	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	12,000,000	12 000—Jan. 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	77,401	Aug. 98	— 170 00—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magense	200	5,900	10 000—July 98	— 210 00—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufactura Plumineuse	200	25,186	10 000—Aug. 98	— 160 00—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Petropolis	200	5 000	5 000—May 98	38 000—60 00—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	452,802	15 000—Sept. 98	158 000—
450,000	2,250	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	116,068	Oct. 98	—
350,000	1,750	all	200	S. Felix	200	—	4 000—July 98	— 40 00—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	32,564	— July 98	—
10,000	50	all	200	S. João	200	—	— July 98	500 000—
—	—	—	—	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	39,038	— Jan. 99	160 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril	200	2,145,044	20 000—Aug. 97	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Aliança	20\$	43,678\$	1900, July	97
1,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	250	300,000	1906, Jan.	99
2,000,000	10,000	5,735	200	Bonaparte	30	15,354	1890, Jan.	99
1,000,000	10,000	1000	100	Confiança	30	200,000	1900, Jan.	99
4,000,000	20,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade	180	358,752	700, Jan.	95
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Gavião	200	400,000	3 Jan.	99
10,000,000	10,000	all	1,000	Geral	100	600,000	2000, Jan.	99
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnisadora	20	14,035	Jan.	98
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Presidência	30	900,000	Jan.	99
1,000,000	10,000	all	300	Prospérité	20	126,628	1910, Jan.	99

Capital	Shares	Emitted %	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200	Cantareira e Viação Fluminense.....	200		July 91	
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Tatisall Moreaux.....	50	38,798	Jan. 99	— 250
1,300,000	6,500	all	200	Carragens Fluminenses.....	200	51,228	6 000, Jan. 95	— 180
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200		Mar. 95	— 150
50,000,000	500,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200		July 98	295\$000—
35,500,000	235,000	all	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	100	2,908,473	Jan. 92	20 000— 21
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas do Brazil.....	200	18,000,000	Jan. 91	— 150
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	"Gazeta de Noticias" (newspaper).....	200	48,079	July 98	— 125
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	"O Paiz" (newspaper).....	200	43,577	10 000, Feb. 95	— 150
3,542,950	70,859	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,045,181	Jan. 97	— 85
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Matta Langaçera (Paraguay).....	200	300,000	Jan. 91	— 150
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminenses (flour mills).....	100	32,210	9 7/8, Aug. 98	— 150
9,411,800	94,128	34,128	100	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society).....	100	871,601	Feb. 92	20 000— 35
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	100	400,000	5 000, July 98	150 000—
1,300,000	7,500	all	200	Typographic do Brazil.....	200	35,400	July 98	— 150
500,000	5,000	all	200	União (water for ships).....	200	29,987	July 98	— 200

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

Rio de Janeiro.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

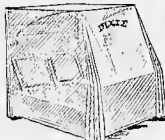
LATEST NOVELTY

IN MOSQUITO FRAMES AND NETTING



The DIXIE and the AUTOMATIC are the best and the cheapest that are on the market.

The nets are made without folds on the sides and at the head piece, giving perfect ventilation to the sleeper.



They are the only frames that are attachable to the bed, thus enabling one to move his bed to any part of the room for ventilation, or any other purpose.

They are the only frames that handle the net automatically — the spring arm carrying the net to a perpendicular position against the head board, like a lace curtain on a window.

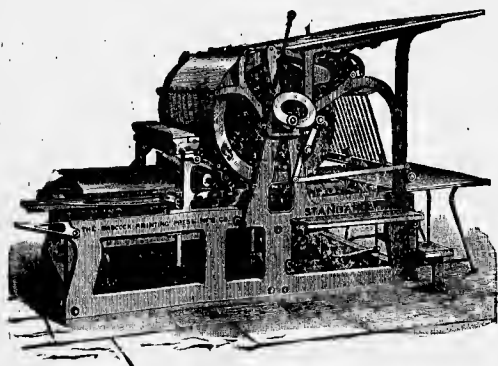
For further particulars come to our office, 109 Rua do Rosario, 1st floor.

R. C. DICKSON.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Ask for "MOUNTAIN DEW" SCOTCH WHISKY



Agents
CHARLES CULY & Co.
SANTOS

Agents
A. MENDES & MARQUES
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L'd.
Leith

RUBBER HAND STAMPS



Metal-Bodied Rubber Type and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor 1st floor.

N.B. — Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directors,

MISS LAYONA GLENN,

No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,

Botafogo.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

SAMUEL, David, — who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1838 as mate on board the "William Pitt", of Jersey.

DRAKE, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter — Born 1869, who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago.

His photograph can be seen at the Consulate. Rio de Janeiro, 21st February, 1899.

CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A-79

RIO DE JANEIRO

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture.

TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

VICTORIA STORE

ESTABLISHED 1892

BERNARDINO TEIXEIRA & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALVES NOGUEIRA & Co.)

Wine and Provision Merchants, Grocers and General Dealers.

Sole Agents for the finest Danish butter from T. & S. Plum, Copenhagen.

Every fortnight fresh supply of butter, cheese, game and fish by the frigorific deposit of R. M. Stearns.

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 and 48

Fresh supply of: Hungarian flour, Oat meal, coarse and fine, Blue peas, Libby's corned beef, Sliced smoked beef, ham and bacon, Fresh dates, figs and Table-jellies, Patent freezer, with sherbet powder, \$800 each, Dunville's, Steinhilber's and Mackay's Liqueur Whisky.

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board the "Olinde" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manguon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Letras against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and anxious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to be taken for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 25000 per box, 125000 for 6 and 505000 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

RUA DES. PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

Shipping.

Geo. R. Panton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
68, Broad Street. NEW YORK

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks £ 9—
" Lisbon..... 350 " 7—

For further information apply to
HERM. STOLIZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alfandega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro.

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Mar. 6	Thames	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
8	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Cazaly,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Buñon, Coleridge, Oallie, Havelius,
and Wordsworth.

The steamer

"HEVELIUS"

sails on the 4th prox.

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNivan,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orissa..... Mar. 14th
Iberia..... " 28th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:
and for passages and other information to the

Wilson Sana & Co., Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.



LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,
Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dy-
namos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
name of the makers

LEONARO & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that
comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 67

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now
in course of revision and will be published at the ear-
liest date possible. It will be considerably improved
and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be
received. For terms and other information apply to
the Editor of *The Rio News*.

REUTER'S-FINANZ-CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ
published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well
to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately
fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest
first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a
powerful and efficacious remedy not only
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea
felt in pregnancy and that which results
from the motion of the train on railway,
as well as for such diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-
ing menstruation.

The "Nectandra Amara Pills" are prepared
with all scientific precautions for their
perfect preservation and are put up in
strong boxes, so that they may be forward-
ed by post in filling orders from all parts
of the world. They are accompanied
with printed directions in three languages—
Portuguese, English and French—so that
their therapeutic effects and the manner
of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer
accompanied by the money and the post-
office address of the applicant, will be
promptly filled and the pills will be for-
warded, registered by post, at the follow-
ing rates:—Per single box, \$2.00; per
half dozen boxes, 12\$0.00; per dozen boxes
20\$0.00.

Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bu-
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74
1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *THE NEWS* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, ven with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 258, Rio de
Janeiro, P.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. inva-
riably.

The Steamer:

ITAITUBA

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas
and Porto Alegre.

Saturday 4th March.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiçhe SILVINO until the 3rd.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's office.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

The Steamer

ITATIAYA

will sail for

BAHIA

on the 2nd March

The Steamer

ITAPACY

will sail for

PERNAMBUCO

on the 2nd March.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiçhe
SILVINO.